COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"This, it seems to me, is the point, upon which the fate of Spain will turn. *Uncommon*, unheard of, "exertions are required; *new* courage, *new* talents, *new* genius, are demanded. To call these forth, powerful "motives must make their way, at once, to the hearts of even the lowest orders of the people. A choice "of persons, to whom the people are to be slaves, appears to me to be no motive at all. Hence, I con- "clude, that, if the leaders in Spain persevere in making war for the restoration of their king, they will "be defeated, and that Joseph Napoleon, though the son of a green-grocer, will stand at the head of their "new family of sovereigns. God forbid that such should be the result; but, if the struggle be made for "no better purpose, the failure of the Spaniards will be a subject of regret with those only, whose fears of "the conqueror have deprived them of the power of reflection."—POLITICAL REGISTER, Oct. 8, 1808.

☞ In the present Number, which concludes the volume, I have not, as in the former volumes, inserted any *Index*. I did not myself find the index useful, but the *Table of Contents* very useful. I have, therefore, made this Table much fuller than usual, and have so arranged the articles, that any one will be easily found. The OFFICIAL PAPERS stand first, the date of each being added to the title; next come the LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, the subject and signature of each being specified; next the ARTICLES WRITTEN BY THE EDITOR, the several topics of each article being mentioned, in the order in which they follow each other; and, lastly, come some MISCELLANOUS ARTICLES, which were found not to come naturally under any of the former heads. This Table of itself will, I am of opinion, be found to be no very imperfect chronicle of the events of the half year; and, I am sure it will, as far as dates go, save a great deal of trouble in the way of reference.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.——Yes, for a revolution it will be, in spite of all the efforts of the Central Junta and of John Hookham Frere.——Upon this subject there has been published in the Courier newspaper, of a few days ago, a long letter signed X. Y. containing accusations against Mr. Waithman, the Edinburgh Reviewers, and myself. The two former need no defence, seeing that the writer has inserted a passage from Mr. Waithman's speech, and also from the Review, which passages will do great good, and will be remembered to advantage when the accusation against the authors are forgotten. ——As to myself, I notice this writer because his letter opens the way for an exposure of those, by whom, in all probability he is paid, and affords me an opportunity of placing in a new light many things, which cannot be too strongly imprinted upon the public mind.——The accusation against me is this: That though I might like well enough to see the Spaniards in a state of revolution, I could not wish them success, when I considered that they were opposing Buonaparte, who had so often humbled the English government, and all the friends of the English constitution; that it went against me to applaud those who were hostile to one, who had so often gratified the feelings of the opponents of the English ministers, and especially, as the Spaniards were fighting for their lawful sovereign, and not for a rights-of-man government; that, accordingly, I set to work, on the 24th of June last past, to alarm weak persons in this country, lest England should associate herself with a new race of Robespierreans; that, thus, at a moment, when all ranks and all parties were enthusiastic in the Spanish cause, when the few, who, from party feeling, were less warm than the multitude, dared not even murmur dissent, "that good patriot Mr. Cobbett, truly in- "stigated by the devil, stepped forth, with "a hellish spirit, to throw the apple of dis- "cord amongst us;" and, that, if this writer *could suppose it true*, as he is *firmly persuaded it is utterly false*, that any person in this country, from the king to the cobler, dreaded the success of the Spanish patriots as tending to excite a spirit of revolution in this country, he should set down the shame of that delusion to the Patriot William Cobbett, who was the first to engender a factious feeling on a cause, respecting which this whole nation was unanimous; a cause, on the success of which depended the dearest interests, not only of England, but of the world.——Now, supposing, for argument's sake, all this to be true. Supposing, that, with the devil at my back, I did use, on the 25th of June last, and have continued ever since to use my utmost endeavours to persuade the people of England, that, to carry on war for Ferdinand was the way to fail, and that, by a different way of proceeding something

would be brought about that I wished to see brought about. Supposing this, and all the rest of it. What *harm* have I done? My advice was not followed. The ministry, and all those whom, upon such occasions, they call forth to address the king, and praise them, have set their faces against my wicked council. They have made war for Ferdinand; they are still at it; and, as they will have all the benefits of such a line of policy; as the cause will not have been injured by me and the devil, why set up a whining complaint against us? Had we indeed, succeeded in persuading the ministry, or any part of this besotted nation, to follow our hellish advice, and had the cause then failed, there would have been some ground of complaint against us; but, the wise and godly were upon their guard against us; they have made, and are making, war for Ferdinand. "Great luck" to them, again I say; but, if they fail, let them not throw the blame upon the devil and me. ——I feel little disposition to justify myself against the false charges of this assailant; for, any one, who can believe me to have a friendly feeling towards Buonaparte, and that I mourned at the thought of seeing him defeated; any such person is beneath my notice, and must be too foolish and insignificant a creature to have any weight in society, more than a mouse.——But, there is one passage of this charge that I cannot refrain from noticing in a manner somewhat more particular; and that is, the passage, wherein this writer speaks of the "English *constitution*," which he, according to the invariable custom of the hirelings, *identifies* with the English *ministry*, and which constitution it is my wish, and my constant endeavour, to assist in restoring and preserving. But, I must be excused, if I differ from this writer as to *who* are the great enemies of that constitution; he will, I hope, have the goodness to excuse me, if I do not clearly perceive any harm that Buonaparte has done to it, while I can see, that much harm has been done to it, and is now doing to it, by the corruptors, the corrupted, the peculators and plunderers, in England, Ireland, and Scotland. These appear to me to be the best friends that Buonaparte has in this kingdom; and, of these I am a bitter, and would fain be, a mortal enemy. It is to persons of this description that Buonaparte owes all his conquests; and it is from them, that we everywhere hear charges of disloyalty preferred against those, who complain of their infamous robberies and oppression. Year after year the work of conquest goes on. Every Christmas sees a kingdom or two fall beneath the conqueror. Still the hireling crew change not their tone. Still they can discover no fault in the old system of opposition to him. Still they cling to the rotten stump that is crumbling away before him. Still they continue to excuse all those, who recommend that, out of which alone could spring the means of effectual resistance of his terrible power, and still more terrible policy. And, still the cowed-down, the confounded, the besotted nation, lends but too favourable an ear to their crafty misrepresentations.——Nothing can better discover the character of this writer, than a complaint, which he makes against the Edinburgh Reviewers, on account of what he calls "their *infamous* attack upon Ce-"vallos." I am obliged to the Courier for the extracts from this Review, my copy of the number which contains it, not having yet reached me. I do not, therefore, know what these celebrated Reviewers have said of Cevallos; but, I am not a little pleased to find, that men, of such talents as they are, should have taken up an exposition of him, and his barefacedly lying publication. No matter with the peculators, however. Cevallos is now for the scheme of things that suits them; and, therefore, though he served the three kings successively; though he deserted each of them, the moment they were deserted by power; though he was, by Buonaparte, thought worthy of the highest confidence; and though he actually took a post under, and went to Madrid with king Joseph: notwithstanding all this, he is, amongst the peculators, a most respectable person; every word he says is to be believed; we are to look upon him, and speak of him, as a pattern of loyalty and fidelity; and, if we dare to think or act otherwise, we are to be set down as men "truly instigated by the devil," and, which is worse, as men "who do not "sincerely hate Buonaparte."——Verily, this *loyalty* of Cevallos is a pretty good specimen. Under similar circumstances, in other kingdoms, there would be a great plenty of Cevalloses. It has always been so; and, I dare say, that the writer of the letter, upon which I am now commenting, would, as far as his station and capacity would allow, be a faithful imitator of that *loyal* gentleman, though he would now assist to imprison or to hang any man, who should call for a reform of abuses, and whom, for that reason alone, he would accuse of *disloyal* intentions.

PORTUGAL. — From a proclamation, which will be found in another part of this

Number, it appears, that our troops, in Portugal, have become an object of *dislike*, at least, if not of *hostility*, with the people of that country. The proclamation fairly warrants this inference; for, otherwise, why call upon the people to restrain their *fury*, and assure them, that the English are *not become French?*——The INTENDANT, whose name is to the proclamation, assures the people, that the English are *not* come in the character of conquerors; but to free the Portuguese from slavery; and, then, he enters into some general reasoning, in order to show, that what he states must be true. ——Now, though I am not at all disposed to controvert the statements, and still less the reasonings, of the Intendant, I must be allowed to ask, how it came to pass, that any such assurances were thought necessary? How the Portuguese, or any considerable part of them, came to *suppose*, or to appear to suppose, or act as if they supposed, that the English were come as conquerors? Or, how they came *to need any assurances*, that the English came to free them from slavery? I should, I must confess, like to have an answer to these questions; because, to me, it appears to be of vast moment to ascertain the causes, which led the people to be in a state of uncertainty as to these very material points. There were persons in England, who, the moment they saw them, apprehended serious michiefs from our "ardent-minded" proclamations in Portugal, and amongst these persons were the editors of the two principal English daily prints, the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*; but, there must, I think, be some cause more remote than this; for, those proclamations, would hardly, one would suppose, have been issued, unless something like discontent had already made its appearance. At any rate, we appear to be in a difficulty; for, if the proclamations, just referred to, were not necessary, then, there is room to suppose, that they have led to the present state of discontent; and, if necessary, that necessity, considering the tenor of them, is a proof, that we were not at any time, or, at least, after the Convention, very welcome guests in Portugal.——It is, I fear, in Portugal, as we have seen it everywhere else, the fact, that the great mass of the people feel little concern about the ejecting of the French, to whose wild and heroic sway they submit with more patience than to the sway of their old governments, which sway I need not describe.——Need we ask what is the cause of this? Need we ask, why Napoleon meets with little or no resistance; and that, when once he has got possession of a country, the people, notwithstanding all the pillaging that we hear of, make no efforts to get rid of him, and, if delivered by a third power, appear to feel very little pleasure at the event? Courtiers affect to be surprised and indignant at this. "Curse "on the base rabble, not draw a single trig-"ger against the Corsican!" Not so passionate, gentlemen. Base rabble will do nothing that is high-minded, so long as they are base rabble. Buonaparte, believe me, has no secret allurements. He does not, like POINS, carry love-powder about him; or, if he does, why do not you order your famous Apothecary-General to send out a large packet with each of your generals? You scorn, I suppose, the use of such means? You prefer making love after the manner of the Muscovites? No: there is no witchcraft in the matter. Napoleon has no trouble but to enter the several countries he means to conquer. The rest is done ready to his hands.——Here I shall insert a short paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle*, and another from the *Courier*, the latter being an answer to the former, and this latter requiring some observations from me, containing, as it does, some of those wicked opinions, which have already produced so much mischief, and which, I fear, will finally lead to something bordering npon total ruin.——"This state of things sug-"gests the most serious reflection. If we "have not only to deliver the subjugated "nations from the yoke of France, but af-"terwards to employ our army in forcing "them to submit to a government of our "establishment, which they detest equally "with French domination, no wonder that "the work of deliverance advances but "slowly. So the secret comes out at last, "why, to the astonishment of every one, "our army loitered so long in Portugal, "after having apparently atchieved the "purpose for which it was sent; and "the Morning Post seems for once "to have let out the truth. It was "because an army of 35,000 men were "necessary, to borrow the words of the "Ministerial Journal, *to constrain the re-"fractory classes of the Portuguese*, that "that lamentable delay took place, which "has brought every thing to jeopardy, per-"haps to ruin. And it is not, it seems, in "the cause of the people of Portugal—it is "not in the cause of liberty and indepen-"dence, nor for our own security, nor "even for the diminution of Buonaparte's "power, that the people of England have "expended their blood and treasure. We "have been spending our money and shed-

" ding our blood for a *Regency*—for a " Regency which the Portuguese detest, " and which they detest us for supporting!" ——Thus far the *Morning Chronicle*, who adds, that this is, for us, " a miserable " policy; a vile occupation." In such a light the thing must, one would think, appear to every unprejudiced mind.——Now let us hear what the *Courier* has to say, preparing ourselves for the disgusting cant about party and opposition, to motives of which every thing unpleasant is attempted to be imputed.——" It will perhaps puzzle " most of our readers to discover in the " above events cause for censure against " this country.——But what is too difficult " for Opposition ingenuity? They consider " these disturbances as having been produced " by the establishment of a Regency, " which we are said to have forced upon " them. The Regency was appointed by " the Prince Regent himself.——As soon " as Portugal was released from the French " yoke, we, who came to assist the Portu- " guese against the French, who had put " down the ancient and legitimate Govern- " ment, did that which, as the friend and " ally of the Prince Regent, it was our duty " to do; *we recognised the authority which* " *the Prince had appointed to govern the* " *country in his absence.* What would the " Opposition have had us do? Would they " have had us tell the people to throw off " their allegiance, put themselves in a state " of revolution, and new cast and model " the whole form of government? They " might then have exclaimed indeed with " some justice, " Oh miserable policy! " " most vile occupation!"——But we are " told, that were the whole British army " to be sent, it would be insufficient to " defend Portugal till we had first gained " over the people to our side——and there- " fore it is meant to be recommended, we " suppose, that we should abandon Portu- " gal altogether——*for as to gaining over* " *the people, if delivering them from the* " *French does not produce that effect, no-* " *thing that we can do besides is calculated* " *to produce it*——though the Opposition " seem to think that if we were to take " part against the Regency, that is against " the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, " we should attach the people amazingly to " us.——These revolutionary counsels our " Government, *we do not think, will be* " *much inclined to follow*——But the people " of Portugal are said either to dislike or to " be indifferent about their government.—— " *It may be so*, and we shall not inquire at " present whether they have or have not " reason——but *we should have thought,* " *that any dislike or indifference they may* " *feel would have disappeared, nay, would* " *have been converted into love and attach-* " *ment, when the question was, whether* " *they should submit to such a Government,* " *or to the Government of the French?* " Why have Prussia, Naples, and Italy " been conquered? we are asked; and we " are answered that it was because the " people either felt dislike or indifference " about their governments! And what has " been their reward? *That they have been* " *placed under a government compared to* " *which their own was perfect happiness* " *and freedom.* So far then from Prussia, " Italy, and Naples furnishing examples " which the Portuguese might be desirous " of following, *we should have thought* they " would have afforded incitements to them " to cling to ANY government, *rather* " *than, by being indifferent to it, suffer* " *their country to fall under the yoke of* " *France.*—— Since writing the above, we " are informed that the affairs to which the " proclamation of the intendant general of " police refers, was *by no means a very* " *serious affair*, and was soon put an end " to.——It was occasioned by some regula- " tion adopted respecting the market."—— What a falsehood is here, as winder-up! A trifling regulation about the market! Could that have called for such a proclama- tion as the one, which has given rise to this discussion? Common sense forbids us to believe it; and the man who makes the assertion must look upon his readers as downright fools. Discontents on account of a regulation about the market call for a proclamation, assuring the people, that the English are not come as *conquerors*, and that they are come to free the people from slavery! Detestable falsehood! But, such are the means, by which this nation has long been deluded from one stage of danger to another. What connection was there, or could there be, between the political views of the king of England and a regulation about the market at Oporto? Shameful falsehood! The Intendant issues a proclama- tion to stay the "*fury*" of the people, to whom he speaks about the political views of the king of England, whom he describes as too wise to think of enslaving them. And, it is a proclamation like this, that the shame- less hireling holds up to us as the consequence of disturbances arising out of a regulation about the market at Oporto! It is seldom that I have met with any thing so impudent as this.——This writer tells us, that we re- cognized the government of the Prince Re-

gent; that we re-established that government; and asks, what the Morning Chronicle would have had us do. Why, I know what I would have done. I would have ascertained what sort of thing, or state of things, *the people were willing to fight for*; and, if I found it inconsistent with my engagements, or promises, to give them that, I would instantly have withdrawn my troops, being, as, I think, every man, in his senses, must be, convinced, that, seeing the geographical situation of Portugal, it is impossible to defend the country against the French, unless these are beaten by the Spaniards, without the hearty co-operation of the people of Portugal.——This writer, in answer to an opinion, similar to the one just expressed, asks, if it be meant to recommend the *abandonment* of Portugal altogether? for, says he, "as to gaining over the people, if "delivering them from the French does not "produce that effect, nothing that we can "do besides is calculated to produce that "effect." Well; but, we *have* so delivered them, and that effect *has not* been produced. Will you, then, persevere in defending Portugal without the aid, and even against the will, of the people? Will you attempt to keep out Buonaparte with one hand, and to keep down the people of Portugal with the other? The minister who, should so apply the lives of an English army, would deserve to be hanged.——This writer next tells us, "that *he* should have thought, "that any dislike or indifference the Portu-"guese might have felt respecting their "former government, would have disap-"peared, nay, been converted into *love* "and *attachment*, when the question was, "whether they should submit to such a go-"vernment, or the government of the "French." Aye, *he* might think so; and many others might think so, and so they may think with respect to the people of other countries, where the French have not yet been. But, what says *experience?* Alas! that which has, heretofore, made fools wise, has now, as far as relates to governments, lost its power of inculcation! Experience has proved, has proved in numerous instances, that the sway of France has no such terrific power; and that, where the people dislike, or are indifferent about their old government, they are not to be made to love it by a dread of its being succeeded by the government of France. The Morning Chronicle did not hold up the conduct of the people of Prussia, Hanover, and Italy as *an example to those of Portugal*; but, as examples, whereby we might judge of how the people of Portugal were, under similar circumstances, likely to act; but, indeed, we wanted no other example than that, with which we were furnished by Portugal herself. ——We need not inquire into the truth of the assertion, that "compared with the "French government, established in Hano-"ver, Italy, and Naples, their own was "perfect happiness and freedom;" because, whatever may be the fact, we know that the people have made no exertions in behalf of their own government against the French. "*We* should have thought," says this writer, "that the fate of Hanover, Italy, and Na-"ples would have afforded incitements to "the people of Portugal to cling to ANY "government, *rather than suffer their* "*country to fall under the yoke of France.*" —Aye, *this*; this; this is the pernicious; this is the execrable opinion, that has so long and so widely and so fatally prevailed. Oh! then you think, do you, that, as long as there can be kept up, in any country, a dread of the French "*yoke*," the people may be harrassed and insulted, that their very entrails may be squeezed out, without danger to their rulers? This is your opinion, is it? Others have proceeded upon it, and they are now smarting under the richly-deserved consequences. Others have said: "no; there is no occasion for a reform of "abuses; a dread of the French will do; "we can go on in the old way; a dread of "the French is your only true specific for "silencing all complaints, for keeping all "quiet." Others have thus thought, and they have been most justly punished This has been the doctrine, which has bent the continent beneath the feet of Buonaparte; and this doctrine, persevered in, will yet lead him to conquests, of which the editor of the Courier does not appear to have dreamt.

Botley, 28th Dec. 1808.

COBBETT'S

COMPLETE COLLECTION OF

State Trials,

AND PROCEEDINGS FOR HIGH TREASON, AND OTHER CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The FIRST PART of this Work will be published, at the places and in the manner before notified, on Monday next; and, I think, I may venture to say, that it will be found to exceed any expectations that may have been raised by the Prospectus. Of the *forty-one* Trials, or Proceedings, contained in this First Part, *twenty-five* are new, or,

at least, new in this shape, and never before came into any Collection. That the new matter will bear this proportion all the way through, is not to be expected; but, I am confident that the difference between this work and those, which, under a similar title, have gone before it, will surprize even those who have most frequent had occasion to perceive and to lament the imperfectness of those works.——Some persons have conceived, from the passage in my Prospectus, relating to the *Pleadings*, that it was intended to leave out the *pleadings*, or speeches, of counsel. What were meant to be left out, were merely such of the *formal pleadings* as could not possibly be of any use; such as old common Latin Indictments, and other technical forms. After, however, again looking through the various papers, it has been found, that these Pleadings will take up but little room; and, therefore, it has been resolved to retain the whole of them. That there is no intention of *abridging*, the contents of the FIRST PART must, I think, pretty clearly demonstrate.——☞ To such gentlemen as may happen to be in possession of curious Trials, or of documents relating to trials of the description of those to be contained in this work, I shall be much obliged for a communication of them If the document, or paper, whether in print or manuscript, be requested to be preserved, great care shall be taken of it.

MR. ROOPE'S ADDRESS TO THE NORFOLK FARMERS.

Gentlemen,—A large majority of the Corn Merchants, Brewers, and Millers, attending the weekly market at Norwich on the 14th of last October, having, by public advertisement declared, "That in future "they will not purchase corn upon any "other terms than one month's credit, to be "calculated from the day of its delivery, "and that if payment is requested previ-"ously to the expiration of the month, "they will deduct one penny in the pound "discount," I took the liberty on the next market day of submitting to your consideration the following RESOLUTIONS.—1st. "That the determinations of the Buyers of Corn are inconsistent with that freedom which never will permit a few individuals to dictate in a manner so authoritative to the numerous Growers of corn, who for so many years, have constantly attended the Norwich market, and who hitherto have been considered men as respectable and independent as this or any other county can boast.—2d. That by submitting to such Resolutions, that confidence and good-will which, as yet, have subsisted, between the Buyers and Growers of corn, would no longer exist.—3d. That there is no reason why the Buyers should take from the pockets of the Growers the discount proposed; and, therefore it is a duty incumbent on the Growers to make every exertion to prevent such an imposition being practised.—4th. That the plan proposed by the Buyers of corn, will create either inconvenience or loss to the Growers, and may also subject them to have unpleasant remarks made, on the application for their *legal* demands, previous to the expiration of a month, and therefore it must be regarded, not only as adverse to the long-established practice of fair and honourable dealing; but also subversive of delicate and confidential transactions.—5th. That the seller of any commodity, not being compelled to dispose of it, except to whom, and on what terms he pleases, the intended combination, to carry into effect the Resolutions of the Buyers, is not only unprecedented in this market, but believed to be illegal, and is repugnant to those inherent and hitherto indisputed rights of the venders, which no combination ought to be permitted to annihilate.—6th. That the recollection of the length of time the Growers of corn have to wait before they can get a fair return for their property expended ought to have due weight with every friend to agriculture.—7th. That the returns of men engaged in other commercial pursuits than those of agriculture, being so much more frequent, and so much larger, the agricultural remains below the commercial interest in the scale of profit.—8th. That the transactions of this Meeting be printed and laid in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Saturday next the 29th of October, to receive the additional signatures of those Growers of corn who are inclined to maintain their own independence, and to unite with this meeting in their laudable exertions to prevent the combination of the Buyers being effected.—9th. That the Committee already appointed at this Meeting, shall assemble at the Rampant Horse Inn, Norwich, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. to adopt such further measures as then may be deemed necessary, and the attendance of those, who are desirous to support the *customs* of the market is earnestly solicited. —10th. That no example tending to defeat the intentions of this Meeting, shall deter it, from abiding by these Resolutions, which already have obtained very numerous and most respectable signatures.—11th. That these Resolutions be advertised in the Farmer's Journal, the Bury, and

the Norwich papers.—12. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman Mr. Thos. Utting of Ashwellthorpe, for his active and manly conduct on this occasion."

At your second Meeting on October 29, Sir Thomas Bevor, bart. consented to take the chair, and the committee now consisting of 32 gentlemen (the largest growers of corn), it coincided with the Resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the first Meeting. The signatures of the chairman and the committee being placed beneath them, they were laid in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, and there having received the sanction and names of more than 500 occupiers of land in Norfolk, I afterwards endeavoured to prove how necessary it was for you to declare the sentiments which you had expressed. But my reasons having been but partially made known, and believing, as I do, that every county throughout the British empire, as well as the county of Norfolk, is as deeply interested in the result of this prejudicial and daring combination, I am induced to give the *greatest publicity* to my remarks, and therefore I have solicited from Mr. Cobbett the favour of their insertion in his Register.—Gentlemen, the Growers of corn very justly expressed their indignation, that a few individual Buyers who for so many years have been amassing property, by the constant dealings which were carried on between them on fair and equitable terms, should most suddenly and without any good reason being assigned, decline to transact business with them on the same basis. How much more astonished were they to find the Buyers had entered into a combination to drive the Growers from their accustomed and most convenient market, or to compel them to dispose of their corn on terms which are very disadvantageous, that must render them great inconvenience, and which by length of credit, from the failure or misconduct of their London factors, from an unexpected drop in the markets, or other causes (of which you have had such numerous and fatal instances), might probably occasion to them very serious loss.—Gentlemen; if your legal demands for your property disposed of, be requested before the expiration of the month, the Buyer will either believe that you want your money and have no other resource to which you can apply, or he must know that you have no confidence in him by your consenting to pay the discount of one penny in the pound: although he pay your debt he will be mortified that his object is not obtained; namely, having your property (or your money, which is the same thing) to speculate with; and you cannot be much pleased, that to obtain your right, you must pay 5 per cent. to put into the pocket of him, who is getting a livelihood by his connection with you, and who, in ungrateful return, compels you to act as he dictates; and that to his great profit, and to your great loss. If such transactions will not destroy that confidence which should exist between you both, I know of no circumstance, however more degrading to you, (were it possible to be so) to which you would not submit.—Gentlemen; I always declared that, I believed this combination of the Buyers of your property to be a shameless imposition, to be *illegal*, and Mr. Wilson has since confirmed that opinion, and obtained a rule to prosecute, in the Court of King's Bench, and £500 are already subscribed, to defray the expences. But, even if the combination were not illegal, I think you ought well to consider, before you sacrifice your own honour and interest, and to recollect the danger of the ill effects which must result to you, if the endeavours of these merchants be accomplished.—Gentlemen, the Buyers say "these are our terms, and on no other will we purchase your commodity; and surely we have a right to please ourselves."—I will, then, ask, if the poor journeymen shoe-makers, tailors, and weavers, have not the same right to say, "we cannot be compelled to work, except we like, and at such prices as we choose to demand." Yes, I consider, they have an equal right so to say, and to act; but the laws have, very wisely, declared, that they shall not so act, because, many will be injured by a few; and, amongst these poor people, this is called an illegal combination. Is not, then, the same conduct amongst the rich to be termed an illegal combination? Does not the proposed plan of the Buyers of corn tend to annihilate your market, by compeling you to withhold your corn? and does it not deprive the community of their regular and necessary supplies, and injure all of you more especially?—Does it not tell the public, that the Buyers know the Growers of corn must dispose of it, and, therefore, they, the Buyers, have all agreed to demand it on their own terms? Is this the language of the conduct to which Norfolk farmers will submit?—No: Gentlemen, I trust not. But, let me ask you, with whom is the power? I say it is with you. If you were to declare, that you would have no further dealings with such men, if they were entirely deprived of your support, could they continue their present mode of obtaining a livelihood? Whenever, and wherever you

choose to assemble, the Buyers, be they whom they may, must come to you. The sustenance of human life, the provender for cattle, &c. must be had; and from whom can it be obtained, but from the Grower? Besides, if a month's credit be given to the merchant, any man may become one; because no property will be required for him to begin his speculation; as he will trade with your property, with the possibility of great profit, and the certainty of no loss; while you, and you alone, venture the risk: and if, in reply, it be said, he must have property to pay his debts when requested, I contend, that your permitting the discount to be allowed will have a similar disadvantageous effect on you, and benefit him; and that discount will create not only a real property for him, but will also enable him to borrow money on his effects; and you thus put it in his power to make you present him with 5 per cent to pay your legal demands. Will the various losses to which you are subject, the uncertainty of the seasons, the increased price of labour, of implements, &c. and no reduction in your rent, be your crops ever so bad, justify you in thus sporting with your hard-earned property? Is it natural, is it consistent with the dictates of of common sense, thus to act? Gentlemen, there is as yet no law passed to make you bend to this compulsory measure; but by your compliance to it, your precedent will not only be as binding as any law, by establishing a custom, but it will be the means of extending the same despotic authority over all other Farmers. It will give to the Buyers of corn, the power of creating the same rule in all other markets throughout Great Britain: their example most indisputably will be followed by their brother merchants, and their baneful system will be effected, except, by your exertions, this illegal combination be crushed on its first appearance.—There is now an opportunity of soliciting other merchants to trade with you on the old and long established customs; but if you once give way—if you once surrender your rights—vain will be the attempt to regain them; for no merchants then will be found to deal with, as they will all have joined the combination. So completely will you be in the power of the Buyers (especially all of you residing in the interior counties) that you must abide by whatever terms are dictated, and what security have you that two, three or even six months credit may not hereafter be insisted on? Will not the month's credit be very likely to deprive the merchants of smaller property, and also many Millers of the power of as fairly exercising their trades, because the credit will be given to the men who are supposed to possess the most money? Will it not also enable a very few merchants with large capital to engross the trade and to monopolize the fruits of the earth? If they were selfish men, might they not add to the distresses of the poor already hard enough to be borne? The great prop which in your estimation supports the merchants by your submission will be entirely removed, and which, Gentlemen, is this.—A merchant cannot now come to market without property, for he must either have effects or stand in that credit with which his Banker is so satisfied as to honor his drafts, and as is sufficient to keep up his respectability. But when there is no property, or not an adequate share, both to answer his immediate demands on the market day and to have *as much security remain* as will induce his Banker to continue his usual assistance, why, then, in such a case, (which is not either impossible or improbable to happen) I know of no better plan for him to adopt, than to persuade you to give him a month's credit, which will enable him to get his bills accepted by his London Factor, and, as I before said, he will then have no risk. If he be possessed of such large property as to render this unnecessary, either he does not want the credit and only gets your money to speculate with, or you are making him independent of his country banker, and thus placing yourselves at his mercy; your great and chief reliance is of no avail, and you subject yourselves to every possible loss, or to avoid that you are deprived of part of your property by paying an illegally demanded discount. When I declare to you, what I can prove from the statement of one amongst the merchants, that, according to the number of lasts of corn bought by him on a Saturday, (and I include all grain and take an *average* price of the whole) by paying the discount you would to only *ten individuals*, purchasing the same quantity, give from your labours more than *six thousand* pounds per annum—and as this buyer is *not the largest* purchaser, I trust you will perceive the impropriety of consenting to such a tame, unnecessary, and prejudicial compliance, to the daring attempt to annihilate a custom which for centuries has remained sacred and unmolested, and which is wanted to be set aside only to enrich those few persons. Gentlemen, if you consider as I do, that these evils which I have endeavoured to shew will be brought on the agricultural interest, I am convinced [illegible] will be sufficient reasons to deter you from deserving the reproach of

having been the means of depressing instead of supporting it. Say to the merchants, you will take only specie, or bank of England paper, and you will convince them of your power.—Say to those who form the combination, you never more will have the smallest transactions with them, and they will soon repent *their* conduct, and be assured no *others* will hereafter presume to make a similar attempt in any part of the kingdom. Gentlemen, there are other and still more important facts that must stimulate you to persevere in your judicious and manly resistance, and although perhaps those facts are but little known, yet as they ought to be developed, probably I may hereafter relate them, and in the meanwhile I thus publicly call on any one to refute if he can what I have already told you.—With every mark of respect, I remain your well wisher,—THOMAS ROOPE.—*Lakenham Cottage, Norwich, Dec. 28, 1808.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

AMERICA.—*Message of the President of the United States to the Senate and House of Representatives. November* 8, 1808.—(Continued from p. 988.)

By the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called into service in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse, which manifested itself early, and with sensible effect, while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed. — Considering the extraordinary character of the times, in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security. It is therefore incumbent on us, at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the states have paid a laudable attention to this object, but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.—Under the acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply; the public factories have, therefore, been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act, have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers, to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.—The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labour from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress of civilization undisturbed by practices hostile to both. The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the treasury. In the meantime, it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, which, with the eight millions and a half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars, of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the treasury on that day, near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be necessary to pay what will be due on the first day of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock. These payments, with those made in the six years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty-three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principal thus discharged, will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars of interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus. The probable

accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the states: while uncertain of the course of things, the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best. Availing myself of this, the last occasion which will occur, of addressing the two houses of legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors, since my call to the administration, and the many indulgences experienced at their hands; the same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow-citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In the transaction of their business, I cannot have escaped error—it is incident to our imperfect nature; but I may say, with truth, my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention; and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations, I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust, that in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our republic; and, retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion, that heaven has in store for our beloved country, long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.—THOS. JEFFERSON.—*Nov.* 8, 1808.

AMERICAN EMBARGO.—*Letter from Mr. Pinckney, to Mr. Secretary Canning. Dated Great Cumberland Place, Aug.* 23, 1808.

SIR;—I have had the honour, in consequence of the orders of the president, to recal your attention, in the course of several recent interviews, to the British orders in council, of the 7th January and 11th of November, 1807, and to the various orders founded upon, or in execution of them; and I now take the liberty to renew, in the mode which I have understood to be indispensable, my instances on that subject. I need scarcely remind you, Sir, that the government of the United States has never ceased to consider these orders as violating its rights, and affecting most destructively its interests, upon grounds wholly inadmissible, both in principle and fact. The letters of Mr. Madison to Mr. Erskine, of the 20th and 29th of March, 1807, produced by the official communication of that minister of the order of the 7th of January, and the answer of Mr. Madison of the 25th of March, 1808, to a like communication of the orders of the 11th of November, containing the most direct remonstrances against the system which these orders introduce and execute, and expressed the confident expectation of the president, that it would not be persisted in. That expectation has not yet been fulfilled, but it has, notwithstanding, not been relinquished. The president is still persuaded that its accomplishment will result from a careful review, by his majesty's govenment, made in the spirit of moderation and equity, of the facts and considerations which belong to the occasion. It is not my purpose to recapitulate, in this note, the sentiments and reasonings contained in the abovementioned letters of Mr. Madison, in support of the claim of the government of the United States, that the British orders be revoked. I content myself with referring to those letters for proofs, which it is not necessary to repeat, and for arguments which I could not hope to improve. But there are explanations which those letters do not contain, and which it is proper for me now to make. Even these, however, may be very briefly given, since you have already been made acquainted in our late conversations, with all their bearings and details. These explanations go to shew, that, while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recall the orders, of which my government complains, it is become apparent, that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation. I had the honour to state to you, Sir, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him, by the act of the last session of Congress, entitled "an act to authorise the president of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels

in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain. I am authorised to give you this assurance in the most formal manner; and, I trust, that upon impartial inquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to persevere in the British orders, while it dictates the most powerful inducements of equity and policy to abandon them. On the score of justice it does not seem possible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe, that in any other view there is as little room for doubt. If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the United States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effect of these concurrent acts will be, that the commercial intercourse of the two countries will be immediately resumed; while, if France should adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo, continuing as to her, will take the place of your orders, and lead with an efficacy, not merely equal to theirs, but probably much greater, to all the consequences that ought to result from them. On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should thus regain its fair immunities, and the law of nations its just dominions, all the alledged purposes of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled. If I forbear to pursue these ideas through all the illustrations of which they are susceptible, it is because the personal conferences to which I have before alluded, as well as the obvious nature of the ideas themselves, render it unnecessary. I cannot conclude this note without expressing my sincere wish, that what I have now suggested, in conformity with the liberal sentiments and enlightened views of the president, may contribute not only to remove the more immediate obstacles to the ordinary intercourse of trade between your country and mine, in a manner consistent with the honour of both, but to prepare the way for a satisfactory adjustment of every question important to their future friendship.—I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) WM. PINCKNEY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State. Dated London, 24th Sept. 1808.

I am now able to transmit to you a Copy of Mr. Canning's Answer, received only last night, to my note of the 23d of August.—I regret extremely, that the views which I have been instructed to lay before this government, have not been met by it, as I had at first been led to expect. The overture cannot fail, however, to place in a strong light the just and liberal sentiments by which our government is animated; and, in other respects, to be useful and honourable to our own country.

Mr. Secretary Canning's Letter to Mr. Pinckney. Dated Foreign Office, Sept. 28, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, had the honour to receive the official letter addressed to Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in council issued by his majesty, on the 7th Jan. and 11th Nov. 1807.—He has laid that letter before the king, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinckney, that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinckney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application, which was understood to have been recently made by the government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his majesty with that proposal, consistent as much with his majesty's own dignity, and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his majesty's disposition towards the United States.—Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realised; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinckney the decision, which, under the circumstances as they stand, his majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly, to adopt.—The mitigated measure of retaliation, announced by his majesty in the orders in council of the 7th January, of the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation, but not in principle) by the orders in council of November, was founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice;" and upon the consideration, that, "if third parties incidentally suffered by those retaliatory measures, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned."—His majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the president of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple

state of the question.—If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his majesty to have been manifestly unjust, as, according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong; and his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility, which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession, made not to America, but to France.—If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation, which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light, there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation between the repeal by the United States of a measure of voluntary self-restriction, and the surrender by his majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.—The government of the United States is not now to be informed, that the Berlin decree of November 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt, not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled, more or less, to co-operate, and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end, (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power; and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of this country): but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of the blockade of the European continent, precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success.—To this universal combination, his majesty has opposed a temperate, but a determined retaliation upon the enemy, trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.—The struggle has been viewed by other powers, not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long, though it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the continent," as it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments, utterly harmless and contemptible, it is nevertheless important, in the highest degree, to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession, nor that a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination, and of her ability, to have continued her resistance, and that no step, which could even mistakenly be construed into concession, should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved, or while it can be a question, whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed, or been unequivocally abandoned.—These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th November are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.—It is not improbable, indeed, that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated, not to abate their spirit, or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure on the enemy.—But of alterations to be made with this view only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion; however, it might be hoped, that, in their practical effect, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.—It remains for the undersigned to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinckney's letter.—There cannot exist, on the part of Mr. Pinckney, a stronger wish than there does on that of the undersigned and of the British government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries. His majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly inter-

course with the United States.—The undersigned is persuaded that Mr. Pinckney would be one of the last to imagine, what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country is necessary or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain, and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but for the world.—When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinckney, the undersigned, nevertheless, confidently looks forward, it will perhaps be no insecure pledge for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each other's friendship, and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either, on the one hand, that she envies American industry, as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America, as absolutely necessary to her own existence.—His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States its wonted activity, and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to depreciate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal, as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.—The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pinckney's letter of any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his majesty's enemies.—The continuance of an interdiction, which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempt made by his majesty to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation: and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinckney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overtures of the president.—But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject, than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinckney, that on this, and every other point in discussion between the two governments, his majesty earnestly desires the restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, which should be compatible with his own honour and just rights, and with the interests of his people.—The undersigned requests, &c.—(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

PORTUGAL.—*Proclamation by the Intendant-General of Police of the Court of Justice District at Oporto.*

Portuguese!—Where does your fury transport you? Do you suppose that the English are become French? No, my dear countrymen, the English are not come here in the character of conquerors as the Frenchmen did; they come to free us from the slavery that oppressed us. If we deny this truth, we must be reproached as an ungrateful people. The English did not enter Portugal from any motives of ambition; the motives are more generous, wise, and politic; they know very well, that views of aggrandisement always tend to destroy the equilibrium that forms the fundamental law of nations. What Great Britain aims at, is only the restitution of all countries to their lawful sovereigns. Ah, incomparable George! How great will be thy glory in future times! Where is the sovereign in Europe that does not, at present, owe his crown to thee? Thy name shall for ever shine in the Portuguese annals. Excuse, then, O mighty king! the indiscreet zeal of a people who love their sovereign, and whose feelings are partly analogous to thy views. Remain quiet, then, O ye inhabitants of the most faithful and loyal city in Portugal! It is to you, ye inhabitants of Porto, that I speak, for those honourable epithets are indisputably your right. Consider that the glorious cause which you have undertaken, can only be obstructed and retarded by vain and tumultuous mobs. This is what the common enemy wishes for; and a civil war would only retard their total destruction. Let us then unite ourselves to our faithful allies, the English and the Spaniards, in order to overthrow that hellish monster. The union of these three nations will scorn all Frenchmen's threats, their intrigues and perfidy. We shall then have the glory of being instrumental in the speedy overthrow of the tyrant, in bringing about a general peace, and in restoring our august prince to his lawful throne. This is the just cause that calls aloud for your vengeance, and in which you ought to display all your courage, your love, and your fidelity. Long live Portugal! Long live Great Britain! Long live Spain!—J.F.R.G.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.—*Fourteenth Bulletin of the French Army of Spain, dated Madrid, Dec. 5.*

The 2d at noon his majesty arrived in person on the heights which impend over Madrid, on which were already placed the divisions of dragoons of generals Latour Maubourg, and Lahoussaye, and the imperial horse-guards. The anniversary of the coronation, that epoch which has signalized so many days for ever fortunate for France, awakened in all hearts the most agreeable recollections, and inspired all the troops with an enthusiasm which manifested itself in a thousand exclamations. The weather was beautiful, and like that enjoyed in France in the finest days of May. The marshal duke of Istria sent to summon the town, where a military junta was formed, under the presidency of the marquis of Castelar, who had under his orders general Morla, captain-general of Andalusia, and inspector-general of artillery. The town contained a number of armed peasants, assembled from all quarters, 6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men were in arms. Their cries were heard on every side; the bells of two hundred churches rung altogether; and every thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness. The general of the troops of the line appeared at the advanced posts to answer the summons of the duke of Istria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks, and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of September. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose women, children, and old men to the horrors of an assault, he manifested secretly the grief with which he was penetrated; he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him. No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried when they saw him minute down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The aid-de-camp of the duke of Istria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general. A little time after, some deserters from the Walloon guards came to the camp. Their depositions convinced us that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence; and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible.—The marquis of Perales, a reputable man, who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been, on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be re-made; 3 or 4000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be open to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was still three leagues from Madrid. The emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital. At seven o'clock the division Lapisse of the corps of the duke of Belluno arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The emperor ordered the general of brigade, Maison, to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the general of brigade Lauriston to support him in the enterprize, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards.—The sharp-shooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some buildings, and, in particular, of the grand cemetery. At the first fire, the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The duke of Belluno employed all the night in placing his artillery, in the posts marked out for the attack. At midnight, the prince of Neufchatel sent to Madrid a Spanish lieutenant-colonel of artillery, who had been taken at Somosierra, and who saw with affright the obstinacy of his fellow-citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the 3d, at nine in the morning, the same flag of truce returned to the head-quarters with the letter, No. 2. But the general of brigade Senarmont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 30 pieces of artillery, and had commenced a very smart fire, which made a breach in the walls of the Retiro. The sharp-shooters of the division of Villatte having passed the breach, their battalion followed them, and in less than a quarter of an hour 1000 men, who defended the Retiro, were knocked on the head *(culbuté)*.—The palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatory, of the porcelain manufactory, of the grand barrack, the hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops.—On another side, twenty pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and attracted the attention of the enemy by a false attack.

[After a description of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, the bulletin proceeds: "The enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted; a more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharp-shooters advanced, and the emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At eleven o'clock the Prince of Neufchatel wrote the annexed letter, No. 3.—His majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.—At five o'clock on the 4th, Gen. Morla, one of the members of the military junta, and Don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the major-general. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants, and the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to persevere in the defence. Convinced that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The major-general presented the deputies to the emperor and king, who addressed them thus:—"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquillity and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the clergy, the heads of the convents, the alcades, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I, to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and cowardice of a general, had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that general?—It well became you, Sir, to talk of pillage, you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers!—Besides, what right had you to hold such language?—The capitulation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complained of the Convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization: it is placing generals on a footing with the *Bedouins* of the desart. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation, you who violated that of Baylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded.—I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed it embark on board the English ships, or be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Epinosa, than to disarm it; I would rather have 7000 more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honour and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock tomorrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall all be put to the sword."—This speech of the emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, the certainty that he commanded in person, the losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock Gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid, all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed." [The Bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English, said to have been pronounced by an aged Spaniard. The principal reproach is, that an army of 40,000 British troops had not appeared on the scene of the war at a proper period of the contest].

No. 1.—*To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.*

Before Madrid, Dec. 3, 1808.—The circumstances of the war having conducted the French army to the gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it

right, and conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, Monsieur General, not to expose a town so important to all the horrors of an assault, not to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims of the evils of war. Wishing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation, I send you the present summons by one of your officers who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive, Monsieur general, the assurances of my high consideration.—The Major-General ALEXANDER. *(Berthier).*

No. 2.—(In Spanish.)—To his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Neufchatel. Madrid, 3d Dec. 1808.

It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most serene signior, to consult, previous to my giving a categorical answer to your highness, the constituted authority of this court *(esta corte)*, and, moreover, to ascertain the dispositions of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes, I intreat your highness to grant, for this day, a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties, assuring you, that early in the morning, or this night, I will send a general officer with my answer to your highness; assuring you, that I profess to you all the consideration due to your high rank and merit.—MARQUIS CASTELAR.

No. 3.—To the Gen. Commanding in Madrid. Imperial Camp, before Madrid, Dec. 4, Eleven A. M.

Monsieur General Castelar,—To defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His majesty authorises me to send you a second summons.—Immense batteries are mounted; miners are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; columns of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharp-shooters have made themselves masters; but the emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack till two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceable inhabitants; for its ministers; in fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town.—Accept, Mons. Gen. &c.—The Major-Gen. ALEXANDER.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.—*Decree for the Formation of a Militia of Honour, Dated Royal Palace of Aranjuez, Nov.* 23, 1808.

It would be useless to proclaim to the Spanish people the great obligation they are under, to deliver themselves from the slavery which threatens them, and which is already suffered by their most amiable monarch, and the whole royal family, from the most powerful, cunning, and perfidious of tyrants. Although the continental powers of Europe, all subdued and held in great subjection, more by the subtle, sordid, and immoral policy of the tyrant, than by the force of his arms, cannot aid us directly by rebelling, or declaring war against the common oppressor, yet they assist us indirectly and passively, by engaging a great part of his armies in the keeping in obedience some of them, and watching the others. All of them, even France herself, have their attention fixed upon Spain, hoping from its intrepid inhabitants, liberty and independence. As soon as the Spaniards shall have shaken the superiority of their opposers, not one of them will fail to take up arms for his annihilation; because not one of them will fail to behold his black intrigues laid bare and frustrated, or to convince himself that the terrifying opinion hitherto entertained of his power, has been more the effect of the artifices, of which he has been able to seduce them, than by the number, skill, and valour of his troops. But upon us is imposed the duty, and to us is reserved the glory of striking the first blow. To us, Spaniards, Providence has left the alternative of being the first people of Europe, and the deliverers of all of them, or of being the most wretched of slaves. The general will of all has been long pronounced, in the most solemn and expressive manner. Almost altogether disarmed, our best resources dispersed and disorganized; our marine destroyed; our enemies masters of the capital, and of the most important fortresses; the nation impoverished; social virtue despised, our manners corrupted, and vice enthroned, we have in an instant recovered our ancient dignity and character, vanquished obstacles which could yield only to patriotic heroism. While we believed that our public disorders might be emphemeral, being accidental, and produced by the blind confidence of our sovereign, in a perverse favourite, our innate loyalty obliged us to endure them with resignation and constancy; but no sooner did we clearly perceive, that the tyrant of France sought to avail himself of those disorders, in order to enslave us, as he had enslaved our sovereign—in order to entangle us in the same toils in which he had already caught Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and

the greater part of Germany, and in order to convert our robust and honourable arms into vile instruments of his ambition and rapacity—then it was that all our provinces, cities, towns, and villages, as if on a sudden they had awakened from a profound lethargy, recollected their imprescriptible rights, and recovered all the energy necessary to defend and preserve them. In the short space of eight days, every Spaniard, animated by an enthusiasm as ardent as patriotic, resolved to perish or take vengeance of the tyrant; and Providence instantly favoured their just and valorous determination. The satellites of oppression, who had till then arrogated to themselves the epithet of invincible, were finally conquered, for the first time pursued, hunted like wild beasts, and obliged to take refuge either in the recesses of the Pyrennees, or in the strong places which had been surprized by the base arts of fraud, perfidy, and treason. But, Spaniards, it is still to be seen whether these first and brave efforts of your valour are to resemble the sudden flashes of an expiring torch, or the first flame of a pile, whose fire, growing every instant more luminous and active, does not cease till it has no substance to devour. The first would take place were you to prefer your apparent and individual interests to the public welfare, which is truly substantial—if you suffer yourselves to be misled by selfishness, or distracted by private passions—if you divide yourselves into factions or parties—and, in a word, if you are not convinced, that it is above all things, indispensably necessary that you should make great sacrifices, in order to complete your great enterprise, and one day enjoy the glory you are to reap with it. In this enterprise your device should be, die or conquer. But you will overcome all obstacles, if you assert and boldly maintain this your irrevocable resolution; for neither does fortune generally forsake those who meet danger with unshaken firmness, nor can God deny his aid to those who purpose to defend his cause with sound and deliberate resolution. Spaniards, do not doubt it. War ought to be henceforth your chief element. Your endeavours should be directed to the maintaining of it with intrepidity and constancy; and whatever is capable of weakening those efforts, you should consider as the first link in the chain of your future slavery, and as impediments to the delivery of your adored Ferdinand.—In his name, and after the maturest examination, the supreme central junta have resolved, that besides the increased numbers of troops already constituted, and even organized, and which are now marching towards the Pyrennees, to repel, attack, and drive away the foe, 250,000 warriors shall be enlisted, organized, and instructed in arms, agreeably to the rules prescribed in the regulations and provisions which are to be published for that purpose.—But at the same time that his majesty flatters himself that those forces, added to those which will be furnished by the English and Portuguese, our allies, will be able to destroy his mortal enemy, he foresees at the same time, the great convenience, and even necessity there will be that in the metropolis, and in all the provinces which remain without garrison or armed force, there should be raised loyal bodies, interested in preventing disorders, and capable of arresting banditti, deserters, and evil-disposed persons, who may purpose to satiate their ambition or rapacity by disturbing the public tranquillity. Honour, union, fraternity, forgetfulness of injury, a disregard of what is or what we may fancy due to us, internal and mutual peace and concord among the citizens, and, in a word, all the virtues which constitute true patriotism, these are the planks which alone can save us from the threatening shipwreck. The suggestions and discourses which might stifle and make cool these virtues, would be so many hemlock cups fraught with death, so many hidden snares placed by malice or imprudence in our path, on the brink of the precipice.—To preserve then those virtues, and maintain tranquillity in all the towns, and especially in the larger; to impose awe upon robbers, and apprehend deserters, and to prevent, by prompt and inevitable punishment, the multiplication of crimes, his

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

It is to be observed, that this sheet, which is the last of Volume XIV., should *not be cut open* by the Reader, but should be left to the Book-binder, who will perceive that the first quarter, viz. p. 1025 to 1032, of which this page makes a part, comes at the *end* and that the rest of the sheet, containing the Title Page and Table of Contents, is to be cut off, and placed at the *beginning* of the Volume.

Supplement to No. 27, Vol. XIV.—Price 10*d.*

majesty has resolved, that in all the towns of the kingdom which are out of the theatre of war, there shall be raised bodies of militia of honour (milicias honradas), according to the rules and regulations contained in the following article :—(Here follow 28 articles, most of them matters of detail and formal provisions susceptible of abridgement).

SPANISH REVOLUTION.—(Continued from p. 992.)—*Letter from the Conde de Florida Blanca, President of the Central Junta, to General Xavier Castanos: dated Aranjuez, Oct.* 1, 1808.

Most honoured Sir,— In the supreme government of the kingdom, a memorial has been received from your excellency, pointing out the difficulties which oppose, in your opinion, the establishment of a military council, the necessity of which, in the judgment of your excellency, there is, that the inspectors should have a seat in it; and lastly, that your feelings and honour do not permit you to remain any longer at Madrid; in consequence, the Junta has resolved, that your excellency should be informed, that it has already signified its orders to the members absent, and it doubts not that they will expedite their journey, which is destined to a service so important, that the inspectors shall be called to the council when they shall think proper; in which case, they shall have a vote in it; and finally, that the Junta cannot but recognize in your excellency's exposition, relative to your march to the army, all the delicacy of which the most delicate soldier can be susceptible.—The stay of your excellency in Madrid was useful and essential, since from it have resulted the formation of plans and measures most proper for carrying on the war against our enemies; intelligence of their situation, that of the forces your excellency commanded, and their superior discipline, are in a great measure due to the penetration and military talents of your excellency, and ultimately the union of operations of all the armies, which happily has been arranged during the continuance of your excellency in Madrid, and at the side of the Supreme Junta. Envy and detraction cannot asperse motives so pure, nor shade the merit which in the present state of affairs your excellency has recently gained in the service of the country, and the Supreme Junta, which knows it to be so, will give to your excellency proofs of it on every occasion that offers, and on those which it shortly expects, in consequence of the determination of your excellency to place yourself at the head of your army, which it highly approves; since in that, and in the acknowledged military talents and patriotism of your excellency, the Junta has founded the hope of the quick expulsion of the enemy from our country, the nation waits for it with unspeakable anxiety, and has placed its eyes on your excellency, already accustomed to similar undertakings.—May God preserve your excellency many years.—THE CONDE DE FLORIDA BLANCA.

By order of the supreme council, we insert the following document, which, on the 27th of last September, was addressed by the most illustrious senior deacon Don J. R. J. Nacarro, auditor of the council of Navarre.

Most illustrious Senor,—In folio 33d of the proceedings of the council, it is said, that as the auditor of the council of Navarre, presented himself disguised, who had gained admittance into the residence of Senor Don Fernando the VIIth, and brought verbal instructions from his majesty, limited to strict injunctions and wishes that it should follow a system of friendship and harmony with the French. The obligations I owe to that supreme tribunal, for having suppressed my name and the most important part of my commission, solely with a view to the safety of my person, subject, at the time of its publication, to French controul, demanded my gratitude and acknowledgment, and therefore I intreat your highness to signify the same ; but now, although at the expence of difficulties and uncertainties, I find myself in this town, free from all fear, I think it necessary that the public should know my mission in its fullest extent.—I was at Bayonne with other ministers of the tribunals of Navarre, when the king arrived in that city. The emperor of the French did not defer many hours in throwing aside the veil which hid his mischievous conduct. He signified openly to his majesty the scandalous and unexpected project of tearing forcibly from his temples the crown of Spain, and doubtless persuaded that in order to its ready accomplishment, it was necessary to straiten the king by every means ; one of the first that he put in execution was the interruption of the couriers. Daily were they dispatched, but the right of nations, was not a guarantee sufficiently sacred to insure them against the insults of a government accustomed not to hesitate in the choice of means for the accomplishment of its depraved ends.—Thus circumstanced, his majesty thought himself obliged to adopt new secret channels of communication with the supreme junta, presided by the infant Don Antonio,

and honoured me with the trust, that it should be me, who passing to this capital, should inform it verbally of the events which occurred on those first three miserable days. I accordingly left Bayonne, about six in the evening of the twenty-third, and arrived in this city, by circuitous roads and parts, not without serious dangers and difficulties, at night-fall of the 29th April. I immediately proceeded to the junta, and acquainting it with the royal order, I said that the emperor of the French wished to exact inperiously from the king our Lord Don Ferdinand VII. that he should for himself, and in the name of all the family of the Bourbons, renounce the throne of Spain, and all his dominions, in favour of the said emperor and his dynasty, promising him in recompence the kingdom of Etruria, and that the suite which accompanied his majesty, should make a similar renunciation in a representation of the Spanish people; that his imperial and royal majesty, feigning not to perceive the evidence manifested, that neither the king could, or ought, in justice, to accede to such a renunciation, and disregarding the bitter complaints which he made to him, for having conducted his majesty to Bayonne by a deceit and perfidy unexampled, inasmuch the more unaccountable as they were disguised under the most sacred title of friendship and reciprocal benefit, pledge words the most decisive, he persisted in it without any further reason than two pretexts, unworthy of being pronounced by a sovereign who had not lost all respect for the morality of cabinets, and that good faith which constitutes the bond of nations; the first, that his policy did not allow of any thing else since his person was not safe while any of the Bourbon enemies of his house should reign over a powerful nation; and the second, that he was not so stupid as to neglect an opportunity so favourable as that which presented itself, and having a formidable army in the heart of Spain, its fortresses and principal parts occupied, nothing to fear from the north, and the persons of the king and infant Don Carlos in his power, advantages too great to expect they should offer themselves at a future time.——That with a view of gaining delays, and drawing from them the greatest possible advantage, a note has been sent, requesting that some person might be authorised to explain his pretensions in writing, but that if the emperor should persist in not receding, his majesty was resolved to lose his life rather than yield to so iniquitous a renunciation. Thus, with this security and positive information, the Junta should continue its proceedings, and I concluded, adding, that being voluntarily asked by Don Pedro Cevallos, when I took leave of his excellency, if I should communicate any thing to the Junta on the conduct which it was to observe towards the French, he answered that although the commission did not include this point, I might say, that it was agreed on in a general manner, that at that time no alteration should take place; because that it was to be feared, from the contrary, serious consequences would result to the king, the infanta, and as many Spaniards as accompained his majesty; and the kingdom would be endangered, by manifesting hostile dispositions before it was ready to throw off the yoke of oppression. Your excellency knowing that, with those expressions, I expatiated not only the whole night of the 29th of April, but also on the morning of the 30th, in which his highness the Infant, Don Antonio, desired that I should assist in the sitting held on it, consisting of most of the members of the Supreme Junta, of all the Presidents of the Tribunals, and of two ministers from each, with informing all of my commission, and me of the news of the day and other business that might be discussed, in order that I might inform his majesty of the whole at Bayonne.—When I returned on the evening of the 6th of May, after continued dangers and apprehension, which augmented my speed, and since it is very proper, in my opinion, that the heroic trait in the firm character of my sovereign should not be concealed, and, the more so, it is confirmed in a manner the most authentic, by the exact fulfilment of the discharge of my mission in all its parts, I entreat your excellency, and the council, if not improper, to order this paper to be inscribed in the gazette and diary of this city. May God preserve your excellency many years.—L. M. I. Navarro.—*Madrid, Sept. 27, 1808.—To his Excellency Senor Don Ancies M. y Alvarde.*

Barcelona.—*The General of Division, Lechi, superior Commander, decrees as follows: dated Barcelona, Oct. 15, 1808.*

Art. 1. No person, of whatever rank, shall keep in his house, or any other place, a greater quantity of rice and oil than shall be sufficient for the consumption of his family alone, for two months, without giving information of it, within three days, to the commissary-general of the police.—2. Such quantities of rice and oil as may be found, not having been notified to the commissary-general of the police, within the said time,

shall be seized, and taken from the concealers.—3. Whoever shall discover, and give information to the commissary-general of the police, after the said term, of any quantities of rice and oil, shall receive one-fifth of the quantities so discovered, as a reward, and his name shall not be made known.—4. The commissary-general of police shall fix the price at which the said commodities shall be sold during the said two months.—5. Every person who shall be discovered to have sold rice and oil at a higher price than that at which they shall be fixed, during the said two months, shall suffer a fine of 25,000 sueldos. (Signed) LECHI.—Approved by the General Commander-in-Chief, DUHESME.

Another, dated Nov. 9, 1808.

His excellency the general of division Lechi, military commandant of this city, commands that all the inhabitants keep the doors of their houses shut; that those persons who are obliged to go out, go alone; and it is announced that whenever three persons are seen together, they will be fired upon by the troops.—The general of division, &c. commands that whenever an alarm shall be given by any movement of the enemy, three cannon shall be fired in the arsenal, and that all persons who shall not instantly shut themselves up in their houses on this firing shall be arrested by the troops, excepting those who are in office, and who have to go out upon public affairs.—The general of division, &c. commands that all the trees which are at the distance of 300 toises from the covered way of this place, and its fortresses, shall be cut down. The fruit-trees alone shall be allowed to stand, lopping the tops and branches. If the proprietors of these trees neglect to comply with these orders, the soldiers will be commanded, and the poor of the city permitted to do it, keeping the wood for themselves. —(Signed) LECHI.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.—*From the London Gazette, Dec.* 24, 1808.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 21st of Dec. 1808, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council; his majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the forty-eighth year of his majesty's reign, the one intituled "an Act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares, and merchandises therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council;" the other intituled "an Act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland of goods, wares, and merchandise therein enumerated;" is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, until further order shall be made herein, the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended, as to any duties on exportation granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which articles have been, or shall be, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce, or manufacture. —And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be in like manner suspended, as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, which have been or may be condemned as prize.—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.—W. FAWKENER.

END OF VOL. XIV.

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